EUROPE.

English Opinion of the American Impeachment.

The Alabama Claims Question in France.

A Russian Movement Towards India Expected.

The German mail steamship Allemannia, Captali Bardue, which left Southampton on the 13th of March, arrived at this port yesterday evening, bringnail report in detail of our cable despaed to her day of sailing from England.

4 telegram from Rome, dated on the 11th of March, says:—The Canadian volunteers, who arrived here on the 10th, were received on the same lay by the Pope, who expressed his satisfaction at heir devotion, and gave them his benediction.

By mail from the Cape of Good Hope we learn that ent are determined to extend British protecon and control over the Basuto people. It was inderstood that the protectorate would be estab-shed by the appointment of a British Resident at uld be taxed to a sufficient extent to provide the venue for maintaining the protectorate. Governo the Free State, to suspend hostilities against the sutos until matters could be arranged. Intellince was received of the death of the intreple African traveller, Mr. Charles J. Anderson, in the wilds of Ondoga, near Ovampo Land.

public against emigration to Peru. The Moniteur du Soir of Paris, praising the lan-

ruage held by Lord Stanley relative to the Alabams question, says that he dwelt in very wise terms upon sirable a complete harmony between England and the great American republic.

Telegrams from India report that the rumored in vasion of Burmah proper by Shans has caused wide spread alarm at Mandalay. The expedition to exore the new route to Western China has left Man dalay. At Cabul extensive military preparations are in progress, and a great movement of the Rus sians is expected in the spring.

ENGLAND.

The American Impeachment-Encroachment

of Congress. [From the London Times, March 13.] An impeachment of the first magistrate of a great mation must always be looked upon with curiosity, if

not with interest, by the world. The most famous modern trials of the chiefs of States have owed their origin to the conflict of political principles rather than to the delinquencies of the individual. The offending magistrate, be he king of England or of France, or a plain republican President, is the representative of plain republican President, is the representative of a political or social faith of which he or his advisers are the obstinate adherents, and he is overthrown by a movement which he looks upon as lawiess and almost impious, but which time proves to be the real current of national feeling. The long struggle between Mr. Johnson and the American Congress may in future times be a favorite subject of the historical essayist, for amid the vulgar disputes and recriminations of party politics we may trace the progress of a great constitutional change. The character of Mr. Johnson is not to be mistaken. Its basis is an invincible sobstinacy, which he would probably call firmness; and superadded to this is a narrow legal view of the mational constitution and his own duties—a view which neither the course of events nor the advice of friends nor the threats of enemies can make him swerve from or enlarge. Mr. Disneell is said to have called Charles I. "the holocaust of direct taxation." Mr. Johnson, if he fall a sacrifice, may be called the holocaust of State rights. He has from first to last taken one view of his relations to Congress and his proper course towards the South, and every act of his conduct may be traced to it. Whatever sentiments the fiercest excalots of the republican party may entertain with respect to him he reciprocates them fully. They cannot detest his actions more than he detests their principles. Each party regards the movements of the other as a usurpation. "Will you suffer one man to set himself above the law and the Legislature" ask the republicans—"one, moreover, who was never directly elected to the highest office in the State, and who is, in fact, only Vice President, acting as President in consequence of the death of the elected holder of the latter office?" Congress considers itself the only true representative of the elected holder of the latter office?" political or social faith of which he or his ongress considers itself the only true representative of the national will which at present exists, and it has, by a long series of enactments, shaped out a new policy and almost a new constitution. * * * A stranger might think that if the country has been able to bear with Andrew Johnson for three years policy and almost a new constitution. * * * * A stranger might think that if the country has been able to bear with Andrew Johnson for three years it might leave him the few months which still remain to him of office and influence. But the republicans, in spite of their superiority in the country, seem to expect a sharp contest in the autimn, and it is necessary to furnish the political arsenal as largely as possible. A republican focum tenens for the next six months will be a powerful ally. But for this the delay in the impeachment would have deprived it of most of its importance. To depose Mr. Johnson is not really necessary to show that the republicans have had the better in the long struggle. Congress has been able to impose its policy on him, and even to disregard the threats of an appeal to the Supreme Court, and this because both Senate and Representatives believe that they are supported by the great body of the people. It may be that the political system of the United States will be permanently altered and Congress approach incisature. like the British Parliament. The important changes which the war has brought on the country, and the necessity of holding the South by a strong central power, may tend to maintain this new character of Congress, and, if so, the struggle with the President only represents the birth of a new order of republicans government. Or it may be that a more popular President will regain official independence, and that, sooner or later, the State spirit will revive and resist the encroachments of Congress. In the latter case the high-handed policy of the republicans will be remembered as an episode in American constitutionalism—as a series of acts, necessary, perhaps, at a great crists, but not to be drawn into a precedent. Whatever be the result, however, we may expect that a year hence there will be a P esident and Congress of one mind. If Mr. Johnson be deposed he will only have yielded his place a few months before his term; and, when we call to mind the grand and terrible notion

Legislation for Ireland-A Subject for the New Parliament.

New Parliament.

[From the London Times, March 13.]

* There is but one question now before the House of Commons, and that is whether the consideration of the condition of Ireland can be postponed to a new Parliament. We have already adduced reasons which appear to make a reference of the question to a reformed Legislature not merely possible but proper; and the House of Commons is called upon to decide whether it will sanction the postponement. The government have no policy. They advise, as Mr. Horsman says, inaction as to the Church, procrastination as to land and reaction as to education. The last branch of their programme is already practically disposed of, and nothing remains but inactivity. Is this endurable? The answer must depend on the question, what alternative exists? The front bench of the opposition has made no sign, and the Ministry. If they had any scheme of action ready it would have been made public before this, and though it is at all times possible to submit a plausible resolution, the House of Commons cannot afford to make Ireland the sport of party devices. The solution of the great Irish question must be put aside as a task beyond the energies of the moribund Parliament, and the sooner this truth is recognized the sooner the appropriate labor of the existing Legislature is undertaken and discharged, the sooner it is remitted to its rest, the better will it be, both for Great Britian and for Ireland.

A Statase to Oliver Cromwell.

A Statue to Oliver Cromwell.

A Statae to Oliver Cromwell.

In the House of Commons on the 12th of March, Mr. Candlish asked the First Commissioner of Works if there would be any objection on the part of the government to place a statue of Oliver Cromwell in Westminster Hall, between the Statues of Charles the First and Charles the Secoud.

Lord J. Mannens said that in the year 1863 the final report of the Fine Arts Commission was presented to Parliament. That report recommended that a series of British sovereigns—the royal houses of Stuart and Brunswick—should be executed—(laughter)—or rather that the statues of them should be executed and placed in the Royal Gallery. The government of the day made a proposal to that effect to Parliament, and Parliament assented to it. Since then eight, he thought, of these statues had been either completed or were now in progress, and as they were completed they were placed in the Royal Gallery. Two years ago it was suggested by the architect of the palace that the experiment should

be tried of placing some of them in Westminster Hall, and last year the House voted a sam with a view to such an experiment. Without going into the historical researches pointed at in the notice given of another question on that subject by another honorable member (Sir H. W. Barron, who proposed to sak whether the noble lord had read a work called "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland"), he could say that it was not his intention to propose to the House a vote for the erection of a statue of Oliver Cromwell in the series of sovereigns of the Royal Houses of Stuart and Brunswick ("Hear," and a laugh.)

Mr. CANDLISH would put his question in another form. In the event of the public or of private persons executing a statue of Oliver Cromwell, would the government allow it to be placed in Westminster Hall? (A laugh.)

the government allow it to be placed in Westminster Hall? (A laugh.)
Lord J. MANNERS said that if the honorable gentleman would give him notice of any further question that he wished to put to him he would be happy to answer it. (Hear.)

American Consular Agents.

The London Times of the 13th of March reports:—
With reference to a statement made by Mr. Montague Bere, in his reports recently laid before Parliament upon the proceedings of the Deal boatmen in he cases of the American ships Kit Carson and Bazaar, to the effect that Messrs. Edward Hodges & Co. assume to be consular agents of the United States at Deal, Ramsgate and Margate, the Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a note from the United States Minister at this Court, dated March 3, in which it is stated that any assumption by Messrs. Hodges & Co. of an official character as Vice Consuls of the United States is entirely without authority. They are only private agents of the Consul of the United States at London, who is not a consul general, but whose district is considered to embrace the coasts upon which Dover, Ramsgate and Margate are situated.

Queen Victoria's Drawing Room—Toilets at
Court—Mr. Adams Absent.
[From the London Times, March 13.]
Her Majesty the Queen held a drawing room at
Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon. Their royal
Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, escorted by a detachment of the First Life Guards,
arrived shortly before three o'clook. Their royal
Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian were present.

mignesses frince and Princess Christian were present.

The Queen wore a black moire antique dress with train trimmed with crape and jet, and a diadem of opals and diamonds over a long white crape lipe vell. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and brooch of opals and diamonds, the Riband and Star of the Order of the Garter, and the Orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a petiticoat of white silk, with bourfants of tulle veiled in silver and fastened with knots of black and gold edged with silver fringe; a tunique Marie Antoinette, and corsage of white poult de soie, trimmed with silver and volant of fine Brussels lace; a train of black poult de soie edged with gold and silver fringe; headdress, diamonds, feathers and velt; ornaments, pearls and diamonds, the Victoria and Albert Order, the Order of Catherine of Prussia, and the Danish Order.

Her Royal Highness Princess Christian worse train.

Netherlands.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador was prevented by indisposition from attending the drawing room. The United States Envoy was absent from unavoidable circumstances.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. The Connecticut Campaign-Politics in the

STAFFORD, Conn., March 20, 1868. In this northern district (Senatorial) of the State litical issues. No mass meetings and no newspaper sensations disturb the general equanimity of the popupon the probable forwardness of the spring vegetainterests in the northern part of the State, the gen the democratic vote will outnumber that of the last election. Last fail's town elections is thought, will be increased this spring. Among the radicals in the agricultural districts the name of General Grant is a tower of strength; and even those who are inclined to be conservative, a moderate republican gain. There is no enthusiasm exhibited by either party as yet in the conduct of the campaign. The unconstitutional acts of Congress and the policy of the President have been harped upon, until by long repetition they have lost all force; and, as these are the only issues made, very little enthusiasm has thus far been awakened by the orators of the campaign. Of this portion of the State these remarks are especially true. There is a strong disposition on the part of the democratic masses to insist upon a popular Presidential candidate as a name around which to rally, though the movement has not as yet received the sanction of any one of the leaders in the Democratic Convention.

An Ohio Workingmen's Representative on the Impeachment Question and Senator Wade.

General S. F. Cary—independent or workingmen's candidate—Representative in Congress from the Sec-ond (Cincinnati) Ohio district, was the recipient of a welcome by his constituents on the 23d instant. In the course of his remarks he referred to the impeach-

camulate—Representative in Congress from the Second (Cincinnati) Ohio district, was the recipient of a welcome by his constituents on the 23d instant. In the course of his remarks he referred to the impeachment question and to the position of one of Ohio's representatives in the other branch of the national legislature. He said:—

The next thing was a law amending the reconstruction act, which proposed to make General Grant absolute dictator over the ten rebel States, to do as he pleased with the citizens—to hang them if he wished. This I opposed, Then comes the subject of the impeachment of the President of the United States. You all have occasion to know that I have no particular attachment to Andy Johnson. I have no reason for being attached to him. But I voted against the articles of impeachment the first time they came up. He Eggleston also voted against, but he was sorry for it, and said if he ever had the chance again he would vote for them. The second articles of impeachment charged a violation of the Tenure of Office bill in the removal of Stantion from the office of Secretary of War. Now I propose to give you my reasons for voting against these articles of impeachment. Let the result be what It may, the time will come when every man, I care not to what party he belongs, will see that this is a terrible wrong and fearful precedent. It so happened that I was the only republican member who voted against the impeachment. This, I suppose, was because I was not in caucus, and I don't intend to be while I live, and I am happy to know there were men who were in the caucus and voted for the impeachment who are now heartily sorry for the act. One of the best and purest men in the House, after the articles were passed, came and said own by me and said, "Cary, vour vote on the quesiion was right. I would rather have given my right arm than voted as I dul." Oh, the tyranny and despotism of party! I will now, my countrymen, give you briefly my reasons for voting against the impeachment of the President should be su

removal. I suppose our fathers never thought a
man would insist to stay there when he was not
wanted any longer. I would not have thought any
man was so mean as to do so. (Applause.) Just to
think of Mr. Stanton being barricaded in the War Office, sleeping upon his hammock and having his rations sent him and receiving an occasional message
from Summer "stick." Stanton ought to have resigned when Sherman and Grant both advised him
to do so. Bat Sumner and Wade and their friends
say no, you must not resign. Stay there. And for
what purpose is this advice? It is to get the President to violate the Tenure of Office bill so that they
may impeach and remove him and get some one in
his place, that they may get control of the offices and
money of the government to control the next election.
Senator Sherman said the Tenure of Office bill did
not apply to Johnson, because he did not appoint
the Cabinet. Now, the high crime of Mr. Johnson is
that he takes the same view of the matter that Mr.
Sherman did. Stanton was never appointed Mr.
Sherman did. Stanton was never appointed
by Mr. Lincoln, in these
words:—"You are hereby appointed Secretary of
War during the pleasure of the President, for the
time being." They are charging Johnson with high
crime because he took them at their word. I don't
believe Andrew Johnson violated the Civil Tenure
bill. He never appointed Stanton, and he had a
right to remove him. After Mr. Lincoln died, Mr.
Johnson permitted the Cabinet to remain. Stanton
was one of the things left as a legacy by Mr. Lincoln for his successor. (Applause.) He has not
violsted the Civil Tenure bill. But suppose he had;
he believes it to be unconstitutional and he
takes the wisest course to have it tested
he fore the Sanreme Court of the United States. right to remove nim. After Mr. Limooin died, Mr. Johnson permitted the Cabinet to remain. Stanton was one of the things left as a legacy by Mr. Limcoln for his successor. (Applause.) He has not violated the Civil Tenure bill. But suppose he had; he believes it to be unconstitutional and he takes the wisest course to have it tested before the Supreme Court of the United States. He certainly had the right, which is secured to a private citizen, to have his case decided by the court. That was the reason he gave for removing Stanton. But this was just what this party was afraid of. They did not want the matter to get into the Supreme Court. They had Thomas arrested. He proposed to go to jail, that a writ of habeas cerpus might bring the matter before Judge Carter and requested him not to require any bail. "Oh," said the Judge, "I know Thomas; he is incapable of doing anything wrong. I would not think of require any any right to do so?" Suppose a man is arrested for crime, would the judge of the court have any right to asy. "Oh! I know this man; he is an old and respected citizens." Now, I say, has a judge any right to do so?" Suppose a man is arrested for crime, would the judge of the court have any right to asy. "Oh! I know this man; he is an old and respected citizen; I will not require any bail of him?" The real reason why they didn't require bail of Thomas was that they wanted the matter kept out of the Supreme Court. And here is the great danger we are in to-day. Congress is trying to sirke down the co-ordinate branches of the government, the executive and the fudicial What have they already done? They have been for some time arguing the famous McCardie case, which was brought up to the Supreme Court, and Congress. fearing that court inglit interfere with some of their reconstruction measures, last week slipped in a bill to take away the right from the Supreme Court he had a hat full of telegrams, saying, "for God's sake stand by Congress and vote for impeaching him. In fact, I hone sly being the suppose of th out there would be no further trouble. There is not a friend urging him to stay there that does not look upon him perfect with contempt. He never can have his own self-respect again. It is not pretended there is any danger to the country by some one else being in his place. Johnson could do nothing, if he wanted to, with such a majority in Congress against him. There is no such pretence if the charges against him. There is no such pretence if the charges against him, on the such pretence of the charges against him, of the constitution. (Applause.) You know, according to the constitution, when the President is impeached the Vice President does not sit in the court because it is feared his eligibility to the office of President will influence his action. The constitution excussed him from the Senate chamber. And really he has no vote, for he is not a member. The Chief Justice is called in to preside. How is it now? Chief Justice Chase is called to the chair, as the presiding officer of the Senate during the trial, and Wade, who is to be President in case Johnson is deposed, when his name is called stoops from his official dignity and with indecent haste rushes up to take the oath as a member of the court which is to make way for him to succeed to the Presidency and a salary of \$25,000 a year. (Groans and hisses.) It is claimed he has a right to this. The spirit of the constitution excludes him. I (Groans and hisses.) It is claimed he has a right to this. The spirit of the constitution excludes him. I cannot believe he will be so reckless as to sit in that court. If he does he ought to be spit upon and hissed by all the civilized world. I talk plainty on this subject, for I don't intend to be misunderstood. (Applause.) But I believe there are Senators who will not be willing to put their names on the roll of infamy by impeaching the President. They will not be willing for their children to read in history that their fathers, Senators of the United States, sitting as a court of impeachment, convicted a President on mere political grounds, just for the sake of controlling a few offices and a little money. But my friends say, "Ah, Cary, you are hopelessly lost—gone over to like democrats!" I stand, my countrymen, where I niways stood, upon the side of the right, as an independent man, and there I intend to stand as long as I live.

The drift of the popular political sentiment in Pennsylvania may be gathered from the following reports of local elections in that State on the 20th

gave 3,500 majority for the radicals last fall—the democratic ricket was successful. Samuel Strasout of the four Councilmen on the democratic ticket out of four School Directors, the Assessor, Constable, At the election of 1867 the radicals were vic-

The democracy of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county-a county that gave upwards of 5,000 majority for the radicals last fall—gained a signal traumph. The chief contest was for Burgess, and the democratic candidate was elected by a majority of fifteen. The democratic Judge of Election was also elected by a majority of eleven. The borough has been strongly radical heretofore.

Colonel John McCreary, the democratic candidate, was elected Chief Burgess of Middletown, Dauphin county, on Friday last, by a majority of ninety-one. At the election last fall Middletown gave Williams (radical) a majority of twenty-seven. This is a democratic gain of 118 in six months. The middle

and south wards were carried by the democrats.

At Elizabeth, Allegheny county (a county that gave 8.439 majority for the radicals last fall), the democratic candidate for Assessor, R. C. Stephens, was elected by a majority of seven. The radical candidate for Judge was elected by eight majority. This town gave Williams (radical) a majority of thirty-nine last fall, a democratic gain of thirty-one.

At noon yesterday, at the office of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company, the usual monthly sales of coal at auction were held under the hammer of John H. Draper, and some seventy-five thousand tons of Scranton were sold, mostly in parcels of ten tons of Scranton were sold, mostly in parcels of ten thousand tons, as to size, at prices ranging lower than those which ruled at the vendue in February. The attendance of dealers was large; but aithough considerable [competitive spirit was manifest the desire to purchase was not marked. It was seen at an early stage of the proceedings that it would not be possible, in view of the near approach of warm weather and the general dulness of business, to maintain the prices of thirty days ago, and the company therefore wisely concluded not to insist on forcing up bids beyond those which bond first bidders were inclined to offer. It will be observed that except in lump coal, which advanced 27 k, cents per ton, there has been a decrease in all other sizes. Thus steamer coal receded 46 k, cents, grey 45 cents, slove 35 k, cents, and chestnut 25 cents. Below is given, in tabular form, the prices realized yesterday and in February 1855.

Opening Day dawned upon our city yesterday with Opening Day dawned upon our city yesterday with all the loveliness of a spring day. The sun shone brightly from morning until night, and Broadway and other streets were radiant with gorgeous tollets, lovely belies and charming rustic lasses, who were all out upon the thoroughfares of this metropolis for the same purpose—viz., to see the latest styles. Never was a more propitious day vouch-safed our modistes and milliners, and probably never goods and wares done up in silk and lace and flowers. goods and wares done up in suit and isce and nowers.

Everybody appeared happy—our milliners and modistes that they had a chance of disposing of their goods, milliners' apprentices that they could appropriate styles that were not their own, and our "country cousins" were extravagantly happy be cause, in add'tion to purchasing pattern bonnets, they had the felicity of seeing some of the wonderthroughout the day with customers, and many an innocent little bonnet got rather roughly handled. Our second and third rate milliners sent some of their most stylish young ladies to look after "styles," and these were facetiously termed by the knowing ones "stylers." In short, the day was everything that could be desired, and should the that an equally enjoyable time will be spent by ladies to-day. The following are the names of the BROADWAY.—A. T. Stewart, Lord & Taylor, Jackson, Gaynor, James J. Higgins & Co, Mme. Rallings, Mme. Demorest, James Tucker, Mme. Bonpart, R. Thompson & Co., Mme. Cohen & Co., G. W. Bassford, Mme. Lovett, Ira Beard, E. Mathers & Co., Mme. Duval, Mrs. E. A. Honeywell, Mrs. Lamb, L. Binns, E. Brow. Val. Mrs. E. A. Holleywell, Mrs. Starling, Jerome Brow.

Canal Street.—Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Starling, Jerome H. Owens, G. T. Reeder, K. & R. Galiler, Mrs. M. J. Higgins, Corley & Young, Mrs. Pokes.

BOND STREET.—Miss C. M. Olney.

PIFTH AVENUE.—Miss C. M. Olney.

PIFTH AVENUE.—M. A. Douglass.

BREVOORT PLACE.—Mrs. J. R. Davidson, Mme. Galoungan. Galoupeau.
CLINTON PLACE.—Golden & Co.; Taylor, Mochec WILZ & CO. ES STREFT.—Mme. Bullmeyer.
THIRD AVENUE, HARLEM.—Mrs. Griffiths.
SIXTH AVENUE.—James J. Higgins, Mime. Khan.
BLEEGZER STREET.—Foster Brothers.
LAFAYETTE PLACE.—Mms. Ferrero.
UNIVERSITY PLACE.—Mrs. C. Levins and Mrs. J. H.

Many noveltles are to be met with among these fairy creations; durability and health, however, have been completely overlooked. Beauty and frailty appears to have been the only desideratum

aimed at in their construction; for it is a noticeabl fact that all other considerations and incentives have apparently been entirely ignored. This year we have the "Marie Antoinette," that turned as well as adorned the femate head last season; the "Dianew manner, and the charming "Fanchon," altere tained a general description of these microscopic affairs, it now remains only for us to give our read-ers an idea of how these exquisite morsels of lace, of

At Miss C. M. Olney's establishment, in Union square, we inspected a number of very pretty bon-nets, the first being a beautiful "Marie Antoinette," with a scarf of white talle, trimmed with real blonds of satin and pearl flowers with sprays of green satin leaves; inside ornamented with band of green satin kind meets approbation, may be considered as a "perfect love." The next was a straw bonnet, and one of the greatest oddities that we have met with in the whole of our peregrinations. It was of satin braid, or what is more familiarly known as "puzzle braid." The front was of plain braid; crown ornamented with bands of braid upon white silk; loops of ribbon passing down centre of crown and caught with bands of braid and ornaments of gold and steel, bands passing down the back on two streamers of white satin. The top ornamentation consisted of satin, braid and gold and steel trinkets. The face trimming was a band of green velvet and white blonde, and at the side a bouquet of wild flowers, and the whole finished with strings of poult de sole of medium width. A Fanchon coronet next attracted our attention and may be classified among the unique novetites. This hat was of tulie, edged with satin, heavy scarf of blonde diamond net fastened to top with diamond ornaments, and a coronet of diamonds passing around the front of the scarf and caught at the front with diamond ornaments. This bonnet was slit at the gentre of the back and then turned over like the lapels of a coat and faced with with each line thing for large new part typenty Funched of gray exquisitely returned with reveal of our steel new controls. At Higher the Property Funched of gray less than the second of the property of th

we were shown at the establishment of Mrs. Brodle, Canal street.

The first is a beautiful paletot of French black boungs fills. It is of the ordinary shape and of a medium length, and perfectly innocent of jet ornamentation or bugle trimming. Five rows of bias rained aatin and slik, over an inch in width, are placed rather full upon the front and back, both of which are trimmed precisely alike in this respect, and which gives the paletof an exquisitely charming appearance. The trimming on either side is likewise of takin and slik, but much narrower than that

"OPENING DAY."

Influx of Mediates from the Country Sights and the Particulars of the S Fashious.

dour corsage, with revers, or redling collars, is very stylish, and the coat sleeve is the order of the day. Skirts of walking dresses are lengthened so as almost to touch the ground, and are gored similar to trained skirts, but are not so white. Bugle trimming here has also given place to satin and slik, and has a very pretty effect. The following are some of the latest specimens in the way of dresses that were yesterday exhibited at Mme. Rallings, Broadway:—
The first was a walking suit, with underskirt of blue corded silk, overskirt of rich black faille, and exquisite inserting of black guipure lace one finger in width and which forms tablier to the waist. At the bottom is a fine guipure flow which can be seen the blue slik waist. The sleeves are neatly trimmed with black lace. The next, a dress of green manye slik, was elegant in the extreme. It was trimmed with black lace. The next, a dress of green made with a flounce three fingers deep, and scalloped and bound with manue satin. Three bias folds are placed double leaves of slik scalloped and bound with satin. The fourcean of dress has two blas trimmings to match the skirt, rounded and raised at each side with cogullies bound with manue safin, and the whole richly finished with wide Mechin lace. Lastly we were shown a carriage dress of rose soire feu, with trained skirt trimmed in front with a wide pleated flounce headed by a bias fold of two rows of narrow scalloped flouncing. The casaque was very elaborately trimmed with a bias fold of two rows of narrow scalloped flouncing. The casaque was very elaborately trimmed with a bias fold of two rows of narrow scalloped flouncing. The casaque was very elaborately trimmed with a bias fold of two rows of narrow scalloped flouncing. The casaque was very elaborately trimmed with a bias fold of two rows of narrow scalloped flouncing. The casaque was very elaborately trimmed with a deep fringe. A scalloped flounce is placed each side of the bias, to correspond with the skirt, and around the neck a scalloped flounce i

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Sales Yesterday of New York and Brooklyn Property-Improved Feeling in the Market.
There was again a good attendance at the auction real estate operations. As before much of the pro-perty advertised to be sold was withdrawn, either before or after being put up. The prices, however, of that which was sold ruled favorably for sellers, and a better feeling altogether was apparent in the estate this season has been unofficially reported-viz. the sale by private contract a few days since of a block up town, bounded by Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, advertised to be sold at auction yesterday avenues, advertised to be sold at auction yesterday by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., but withdrawn, for \$172,000, which block, with the one immediately south, had but a short time previously been purchased for \$200,000. Another noticeable feature of the sales yesterday, besides their general improvement, was the continuation of Joinson & Miller's sale of one thousand Brooklyn lots. This sale will be resumed again to-day, when the choicest portion of that advertised, consisting of three hundred lots fronting on or adjacent to the proposed Boutevards connecting with Prospect Park, will be offered. Adjoined are the particulars of yesterday's sales, giving location and description of property, the prices obtained and the names of the purchasers:

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

10th av. 4 lots, n e corner of 68th st, each \$25,000

25.1x106...
66th st, 1 iot, n s, 100 ft e of 10th av, 25x 100.5, J C Ryerson...
11th av, 11ot, s e corner of 65th st, 25.1x100, Thomas Price.
11th av, 3 lots adjoining, each 25x100, Henry Wilson, each Ilth av, 3 lots adjoining, each 25x100, Henry Wilson, each.

11th av, 2 lots, w s, 25 ft s of 65th st, each 25x 100, S A Lewis, each.

57th st, 2 lots, n s, 225 ft w of 10th av, each 25x 100,5, J N Cleveland, each 58th st, 4 lots, s s, 225 ft w of 10th av, each 25x 100,5, P A Lewis, each.

By JOSEPH M'GUIRE.

Property on av B (No 11), 3 story brown stone basem in house, with store in front, and a 3 story brick dwelling on rear of lot, leasehold, ground rent \$200, Edward Fox & Co.

hold, ground rent \$200, Edward Fox & Co.

5th st, No 341, 4 story brick store and dwelling house, and a three story and basement brick house on rear, 24.9x97, Patrick Tallon, subject to a mortgage of \$2,000.

27th st (old No 270, new 434), 3 story brick basement house, 21x25, iot 25x98.9, E. Litchenstein 6,050 Bedford st, No 39, 2 story, attic and basement frame house, with extension, 23.6x16.6, lot 26x98.9, 1 D Wendel.

7,000 Sullivan st, No 32, 2 story, basement and attic brick house, 22.2x37, lot 22.2x61, Giuseppe Rivarro.

9,750

State st, s s, 28 ft w of Nevins st, 78x28x22x22x 100.

Taylor st and Wythe av, s e corner, 40x80
Taylor st, s s, 120 ft e of Wythe av, 40x100
Tillary st, s s, 57 ft e of Washington st, 20.11x07
1st st, w s, 25 ft n of North 6th st, 25x75.

S 4th st, s s, 100 ft e of 4th st, 22.6x100x46x45.8
x68.6x147.

S 5th st, n s, 142 ft w of 6th av, 137.3x21x137.7x

19.61/2 DeKaib av, s. s., 335 ft w of Nostrand av, 20x100. Fulton av, n. s., 20 ft w of Albany av, 20x100. Fulton av, n. s., 100 ft w of Hopkinson av, 100x

Lot in town of Bedford, on Newcastle Corner, % acre.

3even lots in West Farms, on 5th st, 204.6x146... 9,000

Seven lots in West Farms, adjoining the above,
204.6x146..... Lot in town of Harrison, on North st, 100x4... Nom.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD DISASTER.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inques Railroad Declared in a Rough and Dasgerous Condition-The Company Censured by the Jury.

At half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning Corone Rollins resumed the hearing of testimony before the inquest, which had been empannelled on Friday last nd which, on the hearing of testimony in defen the road given by the engineer and conductor of the train on which Oscar Lobdell was killed on the 18th inst., adjourned to give these who were present at the time of the accident an opportunity to appear and testify as to the condition of the road. Of the witnesses residing along the line of the railroad on Long Island subbrief and somewhat qualified, as will be seen on po

irst person examined was the roadmaster:—
William Hedden sworn:—I live at Ninevek, L William Hedden sworn:—I live at Ninevek, L.

I.; I was not a passenger on the train that met
with the accident on the 15th inst. on the Leng
Island Railroad; I am employed by said road as
roadmaster; I have examined that portion of the
track where the accident happened, and am unable
to see any reason why the train should have gone of
the track at that point, so far as the track is concerned; I examined the point where the wheel
me unted the rail, and from appearance of the rail is
could not have been in direct line with the connecting rail, though it was when I examined it; it
undoubtedly had been replaced before I saw
it; the ties at the point where the wheel
went off were gone, though there were
some rotten ties in this neighborhood; but the
same condition of ties will be found on any road is
the country; I have been roadsman since the lat of
last November; since the ground was frozen I put
track walkers on, one to every two miles; tief duty
is to walk over the track in advance of every train,

is to walk ever the track in advance of every trake, to see that all was right, that there we en broken rails, &c.; besides these men we have section men, who take care of the track by keeping it in order; when the frost is leaving the ground the roads are renerally bad and need a great deal of watching, and that has been more partioularly the case this season; I have hear deal of watching, and that has been more partioularly the case this season; I have hear deal of watching, and that has been more partioularly the ground has heaved more; track watches were never on this road before, and it was for the safety of passengers that I put them on; I have been told by some persons that it was said to be an uncessary expense, though no one told me so directly; it would be periectly said to rail that the rail where the wheel went off was not square with the adjoining one; cannot say for certainty whether new spikes have been put in the chair; when I saw it it had been repaired without any order; it is an uncommon circumstance for a wheel to mount a rail on the inside of a carve, as was the case in this instance; can not say how long the ties on this road have been laid, but presume they were placed there when the terminus of the road was changed to Hunter's Point; some portions of the track are as good as any that run out of New York, but there are portions of it that may not be so.

Prederick T. Sanford, sworn—Live at Hicksyllie, L. I; lived there since its of October last; since that inne have been acqualined with the road; some parts of the road, do not be crain in which Loided was killed on the lish inst.; when the train was brought to a stop I got out of the car, and wash others examined the track; found the ties whore the accident happened pretty will decayed; a number of them were decayed at the ends and where the spikes were driven through the chairs; did not see where the urack was first displaced; the conclusion arrived at was that the road at that particular spot was much out of repair, and also that the pl